HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol. VI. WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1825. No. 285.

PRICES CURRENT.

		Wilmington July 19.		Fayetteville July 28.		Newbern. July 23		Petersburg July 29	
		cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts	cts.
Brandy, Cognac,	gall.	120 a	125	125 a	160	150	175	130	200
Apple,	——	40	42	42	45	40	45	50	75
Peach,	——		—	50	55	75	80	60	70
Bacon,	lb.	10		6	7	5⅓	6	6	7
Beeswax,	——	33		34	35	32	35	33	
Butter,	——	25		12	15	20	25	12	25
Coffee,	——	18	20	18	23	23	24	17	23
Corn,	bush.	80	100	70	80	50	70	55	60
Cotton,	lb.			17	18	17	18	15	20
Candles, mould,	——	12	14	12	14	15	16	12½	16
Flaxseed, rough,	bush.			80	85	65	75		—
Flour,	bbl.	562	575	500	600	600	750	550	750
Gin, Holland,	gall.	80	90	90	125	100	125	90	125
Country,	——	36	40	43	45	40	50	35	40
Iron,	ton		10000	11000	12000		—	11200	12500
Lard,	lb.		10	7	8	7	9	10	
Lime,	cask	150	200	225	250		—		200
Molasses,	gall.	36	4	37	40	30		38	40
Powder, Amer.	keg		—	500	750		—	550	650
Rum, Jamaica,	gall.	90	00	80	100	90	100	150	175
West India,	——	70	75	70	80	75	85	75	100
New England,	——		40	42½	45	45		40	45
Rice,	cwt.	350		350	400	500		400	450
Shot,	——		—	1100	1200		—	950	1050
Salt, Liverpool,	bush.	50	55	80	90	65	75	75	
Turk's Island,	——		50	65	75	60			—
Sugar, Brown,	cwt.	900	1000	900	1100	900	1250	900	1300
Loaf,	lb.		—	17	19	18	20	15	23
Tea, Imperial & Gunpowder,	——		—	150	175		—	150	163
Hyson,	——		—	120	120		—		—
Young Hyson,	——		—		—		—	100	120
Tobacco,	cwt.	400	450	400	500		—	500	1250
Tallow,	lb.	9	10	7	8	12	13		—
Wheat,	bush.		—	100	105		—	75	100
Whiskey,	gall.	33	35	32½	35	35	40	30	32
Wine, Madeira,	——		—	250	400		—	250	400
Teneriffe,	——		—	125	150	160	175		—
Sherry,	——		—		—	200	225		—
Port,	——		—	200	325		—		—
Malaga,	——		—		80		—		—

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Whoever will procure seven subscribers and guarantee the payments, shall receive the eighth gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the postmasters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

Cash for Flax Seed.

80 CENTS will be given for Flax Seed, delivered at the Old Tilt Hammer, or at the store of J. P. Seed & Co.

S. S. Claytor & Co.

July 19. 83—tf

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, executed to the subscriber, and bearing date the 19th of April, 1824, I shall sell for cash, on Tuesday of August court, at the Market House in the town of Hillsborough,

Two Tracts of Land.

One adjoining the land of Henry Crutchfield and others, containing thirty-two acres more or less; the other lying on the south side of the above tract, adjoining the land of Ezra Durham, containing fifty acres more or less, and formerly the property of John Durham of Susanna.

Wm. Durham, jr.

July 10th, 1825. 83—4w

$ 25 REWARD

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 26th of June last a negro man named BEN, about five feet eight or nine inches high dark complexion, thin visage, and fine voice. The above reward will be given if delivered to me in the lower end of Orange county, or confined in Hillsborough Jail so that I get him.

Henry Forrest.

July 14. 83—3w

MUSIC TUITION.

J. AYKROYD, Professor of Music, Newbern, respectfully informs the inhabitants of Hillsborough and its vicinity, that he intends to open his school for Vocal and Instrumental Music, about the 13th of July, and will feel grateful for the patronage he may receive.

Philadelphia, June 29. 82—

TO DISTELLERS.

FOR SALE a large Condensing Still, with all the necessary apparatus; and if not sold before the 6th day of August next, it will be sold at the market house, on a credit of nine months.

J. Webb.

July 23. 84—

BLANKS,

For sale at this office.

POSTPONEMENT.

☞ The exercises of the Hillsborough Female Seminary, are unavoidably postponed until Monday the 8th of August.

W. M. Green, *Superintendant.*

July 26. 4—

SMITH & M'GEE.

HAVING established themselves in the village of Pittsborough, inform their friends and the public that they intend carrying on the

TAYLORING BUSINESS,

in all its branches. All orders will be punctually attended to, and executed in the best style and latest fashion; and as every exertion on their part will be made to please their customers, they hope to meet with a liberal patronage.

Smith & M'Gee.

Pittsborough, July 23. 84—3w

Ten Dollars Reward.

LOST on the 21st of July, between Hillsborough and Raleigh, one pair of saddlebags containing the following papers, viz One note on Mark Moore for one hundred and fifty dollars, given about six weeks ago and due in one month or less from the time it was given; John H. Revis witness to said note. One on John Hicks, with Anderson Hicks security, for two hundred and fourteen dollars at interest from the date; this note was made payable to Randolph Noe and Charles Chrisman, and had several credits on it One note on John Hicks for twenty-seven dollars, with myself security, which note I paid off myself, and tore off my name One note on Follever & Hicks for eleven or twelve dollars One note on Jacob Stare, for one hundred dollars, due in six months after it was given. Also several bills of sale for negroes; three bills of sale of Joel Yancey, one of Wm. Simpson, one of Benjamin Brown, and others not recollected. Two books, the Masonic Chart, the other the Mason's Monitor. Also a Freemason's apron; one deposition taken in Granville county, N. C; one fur hat, two pair of white pantaloons, two shirts, three or four crevats, two waistcoats, and some receipts. I hereby forewarn all persons from trading any of said notes or property, Please, if found, deliver the same to William N. Prat. esq. Orange county N. C.

William A. Hicks.

July 27. 84—3w.

Beware of Swindlers!!!

ON the 29th of January last, my black woman named PEGGY, was enticed away from me by Samuel Townsend, Patrick Monroe, Joseph Orston and others; was harboured and concealed by the said Samuel Townsend, and taken into his possession under pretence of obtaining her freedom; and on the 17th of March last, was carried off by the above named Joseph Orston, who goes in the capacity of a pedler. Said Peggy is now in the 17th year of her age, of middle size, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, handsomely built, of yellow complexion, very likely, familiar, and very free spoken She sometimes calls herself Peggy Hagin, and has of late pretended to say that she was free born. Peggy may be known by any one who converses with her, by her telling who has raised her, and of her leaving her child behind, whose name is Eliza. It is supposed that she is sold, or concealed in some part of the country. Any person finding where she is, and giving information by letter, directed to the subscriber, living in Barnwell district, or to Mr. Isaac Frazier, in Columbia, S. C. shall receive a reward of twenty five dollars, and if the said Orston and Peggy be found together, and apprehended, so that the villains can be brought to justice, any person or persons, so apprehending them, shall receive a reward of fifty dollars

S. W. Kearsey.

June 17, 1825. 81—3w

HILLSBOROUGH FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE exercises of this institution will commence on the first day of August next, under the immediate care of Miss LAVINIA BRAINERD, and under the inspection and superintendence of the Reverend WILLIAM M. GREEN. The course of instruction in this seminary will be carried on in a regular continued system of academic studies; embracing all the scientific and ornamental branches necessary to complete the female education.

Pupils from abroad can be accommodated with board in the most respectable families in the place, at the rate of ten dollars per month. Arrangements, however, are now being made, by which it is intended to instruct the more advanced pupils in housewifery, and in the various branches of domestic economy. Whilst all due attention will be paid to the ornamental and the ordinary branches of education, the instructors will deem it their imperious duty to pay especial regard to the morals and manners of the young ladies committed to their care.

There will be a select committee of literary ladies and gentlemen to attend the semi-annual examinations, to decide on the merits of the pupils, and to place them in the several classes.

Those pupils who shall have completed their course of studies with acceptance, will receive a diploma with the signatures of their instructors, and of the examining committee, and under the seal of the seminary.

The studies of the several classes will be arranged in the following order:

First Class—Reading, Writing, Orthography, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Modern Geography, Elements of Composition.

Second Class.—Ancient, Modern and Sacred Geography, use of the Globes, Map-drawing, Natural History, History of the United States.

Third Class.—Algebra, Elements of Euclid, Tytler's History, Rhetoric, Elements of Criticism, Astronomy, Chronology, Natural Philosophy

Fourth Class.—Moral Philosophy, Evidences of Christianity, Natural Theology, Chemistry, Botany, Mineralogy, Logic.

In addition to the above, lessons will be given in Music, Drawing and Painting in all its styles, in plain and ornamental Needlework, and in making fruit and flowers in wax.

There will be two vacations in the year. One of six weeks in the winter season, and another of a fortnight during the summer

The first session will end about the middle of November, and a proportionate deduction in the price of tuition, be made on account of the necessary shortness of the session.

PRICES OF TUITION.

First Class,	$ 10	per session,
Second do.	12½	do.
Third and Fourth do	15	do.

All the ornamental branches taught at the usual prices.

Hillsborough, July 11th, 1825. 82—

SADDLERY

JAMES B. M'DADE & CO.

INFORM the public that they have now on hand a large and splendid assortment of

Saddles, Bridles, Horsemen's Caps, &c.

which they will sell very low for Cash, or will take in exchange, Beef Cattle, Corn, Wheat, Flour, Tow Linen, Flax Linen, Sewing Thread, Shoe Thread, Plank, Shingles, Bees Wax, and other saleable produce. They will also take good notes or judgments in payment; or give a credit of three or six months to those whose punctuality can be relied on. They are determined that their work shall be well executed, in the most fashionable and substantial manner, out of the best materials; which they hope will secure to them a liberal portion of public patronage.

☞ All those indebted to them are requested to call and settle their respective accounts, either by cash or note.

Hillsborough, 12th July. 82—

State of North-Carolina,

GUILFORD COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1825.

James Parsons and others, Justices, &c. to the use of Robert D Lindsay, v. *William Thom.* — John Wiley and Wm. Causbee summoned as garnishees. Garnishment filed.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this state: It is ordered, that the pendency of this suit be published in the Hillsborough Recorder for three months, that unless the defendant appear at our next court, to be held on the third Monday of August next, at the court house in Greensborough, and plead or replevy, that judgment final will be entered against him.

A true copy from the minutes.

Test, John Hanner, *Clerk.*

Price adv. $ 4 65 77—3m

State of North-Carolina,

ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1825.

Amos Nicks v. *Barnabas O'Farril, administrator.* — Levied on land, &c. fi. fa. to the heirs at law of Baldwin Nickols, deceased.

IT appearing to the court, that George Nickols, one of the children and heirs at law of Baldwin Nickols, deceased, is not an inhabitant of this state; therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks, for the said George Nickols to be and appear at the next term of said court, to be holden at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday of August next, then and there to show cause, if any he hath, why the said land should not be sold to satisfy the debt aforesaid, with costs of suit.

Test, John Taylor, *Clerk.*

Price adv. $ 2 50. 77—6w

Valuable Lands and Mills FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will sell, on accommodating terms, a valuable tract of land, containing two hundred and fifty acres, on which is a Grist Mill with two pair of stones, and a Saw Mill, situated in the upper part of this county. In the absence of the subscriber, the land will be shown by Thomas Holt, or Marmaduke Thompson.

Archibald M. Holt.

Orange county, July 5th. 81—tf

COTTON GINS

FOR SALE.

I HAVE received from Mecklenburg a load of Cotton Gins, made by *Wm. T. Alexander* who, as a Gin maker, ranks amongst the first in the state. Some of his Gins are in operation in this county, and are highly commended. A constant supply will be kept throughout the year.

D. Yarbrough.

May 23. 75—

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified as executor to the last will and testament of William H. Whitted, deceased, at February term of Orange county court, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said deceased, to bring them forward within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of a recovery.

James Webb, *Ex'r.*

March 29. 67—3m

Alexander Harrison & Co.

on Queen Street,

OFFER FOR SALE

Saddles, Bridles, Carriage and Gig Harness, Wagon Geer,

BOOTS, SHOES,

and every article in their line, for cash, or on a short credit; and will receive in payment Shoe Thread. Homespun, Grain, Plank or any kind of Produce.

Feb. 12, 1824. tf—

LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining at the Post Office in Hillsborough, N. C. July 1, 1825.

A

D. B. Alsobrook, 2
Wm. Amis, 2
Samuel Alsobrook;
John Allison.

B

William Boyle,
Josiah Baldridge, 2
A. B. Bruce,
Basil Brown,
John Barron,
Robert Berry,
Jane Breze,
William Bowles,
Thos. Bowles,
Henry Bunch.

C

David Clark,
Jesse Clark,
Jane Corn,
Enoch Crutchfield,
Ezekiel B. Curry, 2
James Childs, 5.
Reuben Carden,
John Campbell,
Solomon Cates,
Ephraim Cook,
Thos. Clancy, 2
Charles Cox,
John Cook,
Thomas Couch,
Wm. Cates,
Joseph Clark,
Richard C. Clayton,
Thos. Christian,
John J. Carrington,
Francis Childs,
James Cowan.

D

Joseph Dickson,
Mrs. Elan Davis 2
Nancy Dunagan,
Miss Polly Debruler
James Daughtry,
William Diggs,
Thos. A. T. Dubose.

E

James L. Eaton,
William Evans.

F

Henry Forrest,
John Flintom,
Alexander Forrest.

G

Hannah Gragson.

H

John Hall,
William Harris,
Alfred Hanner, 2
Winnifred Hardee,
George Hall,
Winnifred B. Hill,
John Hart,
Jesse Hargraves,
Robert Hall.

J

W. B. Jamison,
John H. Ingham,
Robert Jones,
Isaac Jackson, 2
James W. Jackson,
Drury Johnston.

K

William Kemp.

L

John Lockhart,
Samuel Lowry,
George Laws,
Mary Long,
Jas. Latta.

M

James Mebane,
Phillips Moore,
Alexander Morphis,
Willie P. Mangum,
Mr. M. E. Manly,
Elie M'Daniel,
William Morrow, 2
John Mathews,
Samuel Madden,
Asahel Moore, 2
Victor M. Murphy

N

James Nutt.

P

James Palmer, 2
William Pilliford,
Thomas Patterson.

R

John Ray, 2
Robert Richardson,
Thos. Reeves,
John Roberts,
O. Rogers,
George Reeves,
Jacob Riley,
Jas. Roberson,
Green Richards,
Frederick Reeves,
Mr. F. Russell,
John Rasberry,

S

J. P. Sneed,
Perry Sutton,
William Smith,
Godfrey Stephens,
J. S. Smith, 2
James Strayhorn,
Mrs. S. Strudwick.
Rev. L. Skidmore,
James Standford,
Joseph Stubbins,
Jas. Smith, of Wm.
Edmond Stephens,
Sheriff,
Willie Shaw.

T

Widow Thompson,
Susan Turner,
Thos. Thompson,
Richard Tap,
Robert Tinnin.

U

John Umstead.

W

John Walls,
Mary Wortham,
John Workman,
Sarah Watson,
James Williams,
Thos. D. Watts, 2
James Wilkerson,
Samuel Wortham,
Samuel Woods,
Bartlet Walden.

R. L. Cook, *P. M.*

July 1. 81—3w

Translated for the Charleston Courier, from "L'Histoire des Chiens Celebres."

The Dog of expedients.—One of the mountaineers of Auvergne, whose trade it is to exhibit live monkeys and dancing bears, had also trained a half dozen dogs to different exercises. One mounted guard, with a gun and little sabre; another made perilous leaps; a third jumped like a frog; a fourth clad in a black robe and placed in a chair, maintained a thesis, by howling incessantly at the others, who replied in return, by barking at him. In short, this little corps of four footed comedians formed the revenue of their master with two; for mankind pay better for what amuses them, than for lessons of wisdom and prudence. Through a jealousy, too common among people of the same trade, another dealer in bears, poisoned five of the dramatis personæ of his rival, who, afflicted at so serious a loss, (for five dancers cannot be made in a day,) fell sick and took to his bed. Having no means, and being in extreme want, the poor devil had recourse to the following expedient:—he trained his remaining Spaniel to carry a billet, on which were written the following verses—

For my sick master in his bed,
Mourning o'er his actors dead,
All whose drolly hath fled,
Kind spectators, give me bread.

The animal, who was very sagacious, had learnt his part in less than a week, when his owner said go *Sapajou* and save the life of your master. *Sapajou* was a little marmoset, that mounted the dog's back and labored with him in his mimic exhibition. The dog accordingly received the monkey on his back, drest in a rose coloured gown and a blue turban, then guided by the little son of the mountaineer, he went to the the place Belle Cour, and crowds ran to see the sport. On this, the monkey alighted, and seized a stick, drove them to a certain distance, where they formed a circle. The ground being clear, the dog performed, by way of prelude, several of his customary tricks—he then danced a minuet with the monkey—he leapt for the King, the Queen, and the Count d'Artois, and at the conclusion of his tricks, he took a hat between his paws, and made a collection, as he solited respectfully the delighted spectators. The farthings, pennies, and even pieces of silver fell in such abundance, that the sick master got money enough to cure him, and in a little time set up another corps of comedians.

A scene in the west.—The Nashville Whig of the first instant mentions a rumor of an unpleasant nature The inhabitants of Allen county Kentucky, and their neighbors in Jackson county, Tennessee, are said to have met to the number of 15 or 20 on a side, armed with rifles, to settle a quarrel about some disputed land in Tennessee, claimed by the Kentuckians, which the latter proceeded to survey. "Having accomplished the work of a day without opposition [says the Whig] in the evening the Kentucky party fired off their rifles, and gave a war-whoop. This roused the mountaineers of Jackson, Tenn. who took it as a challenge, and assembled with arms to the number of fifteen or twenty, and moved on the Kentuckians, five of whom they captured, the others escaped by flight. Of the captured, three it is said were whipped severely, and at least one rifle was flashed at the rest, who broke and run."

A remarkable instance of superstition and mal-administration of justice occurred at Barcelona, in Spain, a short time since. The military commission condemned a man to the galleys for ten years, for having said that the image of virgin Mary at Montserat was made of wood. During the trial the counsel for the prisoner remarked, that there was no more harm in saying that the image of the virgin at Montserat was made of wood, than in saying that her image at Saragossa was made of marble. For this expression he was sentenced by the commission to six months imprisonment in a fortress.—*Franklin Gazette.*

Benefits of Canals.—We have frequently directed the attention of our readers to the benefits and advantages which have accrued to those communities where a wise and liberal policy has been exerted in the establishment of canal communications. The following instance, we think, cannot but be regarded as one of the most striking which has yet been presented. *Amer.*

"The Pilot Line—one of the lines for transportation on the Erie Canal—give notice that they now transport goods and merchandise from New York to Buffalo, at *One Dollar and Twelve and half Cents per Cwt.*

"The distance from New York to Buffalo is *upwards of five hundred miles.*"

Extract of a letter from one of the proprietors of the New York Daily Advertiser, dated

London, May 8th, 1825.

Liverpool is a beautiful town. The docks are wonderful indeed, particularly the new dock. The exchange in this town surpasses that of any in Europe.—What astonished me most, was the immense size of the cart horses, their carts, and the loads they draw. The cart itself, I think, weighs more than a New York cart, horse, hogshead of sugar and the cartman in the bargain, and on one of these ponderous vehicles I counted twenty six bales of cotton, drawn by two horses, with great ease. The people look much like New Yorkers, and are quite sociable. Their living is twice the price of living in New York, and what I hate above all things is, after having paid the landlord double fare, one is obliged to pay the servants---for transient persons the rule is nine pence a day for the head waiter, six pence a day for the chamber maid, and three pence a day for *boots* as he is termed. Then come the coaches—the fare outside from Liverpool to Birmingham is one pound two—then comes the guard, he must have his shilling for such a distance, and the coachmen must have his—if the guards or coachman are changed, you must pay the new ones. Servants pay their masters large sums of money, in some cases, to wait upon gentlemen in the public houses, and they must be remunerated by passengers. Coachmen, guards, and all indeed live, not from wages, but from gratuitous presents; and one is bound to comply with their custom.

Oxford is a beautiful city. The colleges, some of which were built in the thirteenth century, have rather an old look—somewhat wrinkled and furrowed—but gothic and magnificent in the highest degree. Indeed, as the colleges are scattered all over the city, it appears as though there were no other buildings there—between 4 and 5000 students at present, are at this ancient place of learning.

Nothing pleased me better then a visit to the house in which Shakespeare was born, in Stratford upon Avon. The coachman gave us half an hour for dinner at this town, and although quite hungry, I postponed the dinner to pay a visit to the birth place of the celebrated poet. The house is on the main street, the lower part occupied as a butcher's shop. It is a miserable looking place, very narrow and low, and rough enough for a stable. The room in which Shakespeare was born, is about 14 feet square, low ceiling, and built as though it was intended the house should last for forever, as most of the English houses are built.

I found the walls, sides and over head, written so full of names, that it was quite difficult to find a space sufficiently large to put down mine. On passing thro the butcher's shop (he occupies the first story) I looked sharply at his meats, for there seemed to be music in the very bones of the joints. For ten miles before you get to Birmingham, the coal smoke suffocates one. I have often heard of their inventions for consuming their own smoke in England—they must mean by the inhabitans, for each one appeared to me as though he had been assisting in the consumption.

I am delighted with the appearance of the country. All England is like a flower garden—indeed it is so highly cultivated and so beautiful, that one gets almost fatigued with seeing such a continued sameness of beautiful fields and hedge fences —Above all, nothing can compare with the neatness of the English cottages. They look so neat, and are enlivened in their appearance by such a profusion of flowers, which are to be seen in every window, as well as in their gardens—and then, too, the smiling and healthy countenances of the cottager and his family, with cheeks as red as the rose, and eyes as bright as a new sovereign—one has little time for any thing but admiration at such scenes as these. England was never so prosperous as at the present moment, and the most perfect good will, and most friendly feeling exists towards America. The people speak of our country with admiration, and so far I have found them agreeable and sociable, to such a degree that a blush is constantly put upon American manners.

I was not very much surprised at any thing I had seen until I had reached London. I entered this world of a metropolis at Hyde Park corner, the fashionable and west end of the town. To describe to you my feelings I cannot. It was at the moment when all the fashionables and nobles and gentry were in motion. It appeared to me that what I saw was magic—that the whole world had met in a single street—thousands of carriages with servants in splendid gold and silver livery, elegantly dressed with white coats, red plush breeches, buckles in their shoes, cocked hats laced with gold and silver, two servants behind a carriage, with staff in their hands; then the beautiful horses and the glittering harnesses; these carriages were coming from the various streets towards the main street and to add to these a thousand vehicles of different descriptions, men on horseback, and the great mass of foot passengers; my conscience! what did I expect but that every moment a tremendous rush would be made, and horses and carriages and people all be dashed to atoms; yet they passed each other like magic without apparently a touch, although the space through which a carriage would pass, or a heavy wagon with six horses tandem, appeared to be not half large enough for a wheelbarrow.

From the Milledgeville Recorder, July 19.

The following letter from general Gaines, shews the result of his conferences and the situation of affairs with the Creek Indians:

Head-Quarters, Eastern Department,
Flint River, July 10, 1825.

Sir— The excessive heat of the weather, added to the many inconveniences and interruptions which I have daily encountered in the course of my visit to the Creek Nation, has deprived me of the pleasure of writing to your excellency as often or as fully as I have been desirous of doing.

I have now the honor, without entering into details that could afford but little interest, to communicate to you the result of my conferences with the Indians.

After meeting in this state, the chiefs of the McIntosh party, and at Broken Arrow, those of the opposite party, and hearing their respective statements, with the evidence for and against each party, I have urged them to an adjustment of differences, to which they have mutually assented.

The McIntosh party demanded retaliation for their fallen chiefs, with the immediate restoration of property taken or destroyed. Their demands were founded on the 8th article of the treaty of February last—which promises, on our part, protection to "the emigrating party," against the whites and all others; which party they (the followers of Gen. McIntosh) assume themselves exclusively to be.

Whether this provision of the treaty was or was not intended to protect the Creek Indians against themselves, or to protect a comparatively small part of them against the main body of the nation, were questions which I was, happily, not called upon to decide; as, in the event of hostilities having subsided, my instructions simply required me to make peace upon just principles, and to require the complainants, as well as the opposing party, to abstain from acts of retaliation or violence. The reputed hostile party consists of all the principal Chiefs, and of nearly *forty nine fiftieths* of the whole of the Chiefs, Headmen, and Warriors of the nation—among whom, I recognized many who were in our service during the late war, and who, to my certain knowledge, have been for twenty years past (and I think they have been at all times) as friendly to the U. S. as any of our Indian neighbours could have been known to be.

I met them at Broken Arrow, the usual place of holding the great council of the nation; I could not, therefore, but view the supposed hostile party as, in fact and in truth, the *Creek nation*,—and altogether free of the spirit of hostility ascribed to them. I have received from them, in council assembled, the most deliberate assurance of their determination to be peaceable and friendly towards their absent people, as well as towards the U. States. They regretted the necessity, which, they contend, existed for the strong measures they adopted against Gen. M'Intosh and others, who, they affirm, forfeited and lost their lives by having violated a well known law of the nation. They have engaged to restore all property taken, and to pay for all that has been destroyed contrary to law—and they have promised to allow a reasonable time for those who have borrowed and run off with money out of their national treasury, to reimburse the same.

The council strongly and unanimously objected to the late treaty as the offspring of fraud entered into contrary to the known law and determined will of the nation—and by persons not authorized to treat. They refused to receive any part of the consideration money due under the treaty, or to give any other evidence of their acquiescence in it.

In conclusion, they expressed the hope that their white friends would pity their deplorable condition, and would do them the justice to reconsider, and "undo that which has been wrongfully done." I have, pursuant to my instructions from the department of war, endeavored to convince the council, but without success, of the fallacy of their objections to the treaty, and to dissipate their delusive hopes that it can ever be annulled. I have assured them that, in all our treaties with the powers of Europe as well as with near fifty Indian nations, there had not been one instance, to my knowledge, of a treaty having been revoked or annulled, after being duly ratified, except by the free consent of all the parties to it, or by war.

I yesterday met in council, near Joseph Marshall's ferry, the chiefs of the M'Intosh party, and communicated to them the proposition of the council at Broken Arrow; to which they have acceded. They promised to return to their homes as soon as they are advised of the arrival of the United States' troops ordered from Louisiana and Pensacola to the Creek agency at Chattahoochy.

The chiefs of both parties have distictly and solemnly assured me that they will remain at peace with each other; and that they will in no case raise an arm against the citizens of the United States. Under these circumstances, it is my duty to notify your excellency that there will be no occasion for calling into service any part of the militia or volunteers of the state over which you preside.

The certificate, of which I enclose herewith a copy, marked A. added to the declarations of the chiefs in council, of whom Joseph Marshall was the principal, and interpreter, prove that your excellency has been greatly deceived, in supporting that the M'Intosh party ever consented to the survey of the ceded territory being commenced before the time set forth in the treaty for their removal. This fact giving altogether a new aspect to the subject of the proposed survey of the land, added to a strong conviction on my mind, that the attempt to make the surveys would be a positive violation of the treaty—and will, under existing causes of excitement, be certain to produce acts of violence upon the persons or property of unoffending Indians, who we are bound to protect, it becomes my duty to remonstrate against the surveys being commenced until the Indians shall have removed agreeable to the treaty I cannot doubt that the facts disclosed by the accompanying certificate, with the concurrent testimony of the chiefs in council, will induce your excellency, without hesition, to abandon the project of surveying the land, before the month of September, 1826.

This will be particularly gratifying to me, as it will relieve me of the painful duty of acting, *not in concert with* the venerated authorities of an enlightened and patriotic member of the United States—to whom I stand pledged by every principle of honor, and under the solemnity of an oath, to serve them honestly and faithfully

(*Signed*) Edmund P. Gaines
Maj Gen. Commanding.

A true copy,
E. G. W. Butler,
Aid de Camp.

To his Ex. G. M. Troup
Governor of Georgia.

FROM SMYRNA.

Extract of a letter received in Boston, from Smyrna, dated April 19

"The Turks, composing the Egyptian expedition. have again been defeated before Navarin. with the loss of a famous renegado French general and the son of Petro Bey, and have been pursued into Modon. Pres. Conduriotti came up. it appears, with a reinforcement of 7000 men, and relieved Navarin at a critical moment, and gave battle; in which the Greeks have gained a great victory. The coming up of Conduriotti. it appears, was at the moment when the little fortress of Navarin was in its last struggle. after having held out for such a length of time. with a handful of men. against the formidable Egyptian expedition. The holding out of the fortress has been all important to the Greeks, as their fleet has had time to come to its succour, and the troops under Conduriotti to assemble, by which means Mahomet Ali may be blockaded both by sea and land. and the Greeks. if success continues to attend them. may eventually entrap him at Modon."

SPAIN.

All the statements which have been given of the dreadful state of Spain, are confirmed by recent accounts from Madrid. In Andalusia, in particular, the crops had completely failed, and the inhabitants were dying of hunger. Ferdinand had received a memorial from the principal officers of several regiments of the line, in which they declared that they could not be responsible for the fidelity of the troops, unless means were found to pay them the arrears which were due. It seems that in many of the cavalry regiments the desertions amounted to thirty or forty per day, and that the banditti had been much increased by these desertions. The diligence from Madrid to Bayonne had been twice pillaged within the last month. Receiving no pay from the national treasury, the garrisons in the different great towns had begun to intercept its supplies, and to help themselves in the first instance, before they allowed any money to be transmitted to Madrid. The troops at Seville began this practice, and their example has been followed at Burgos, Santander, Salamanca, and other places. Yet in the midst of this disorder and anarchy, the ministers of Ferdinand still dreamed of sending out expeditions from Cadiz and Corunna for the re-conquest of America. The miserable king had issued a decree which outdoes even all *his* outdoings. The innkeepers were to allow of no political conversation in their houses, nor the circulation of reports of any kind; and all pamphlets whatever were to be given to the authorities. The Journal du Commerce, in its Cadiz correspondence, repeats, in rather a positive manner, the rumour of a declaration of independence in the Philippine islands.

N. Y. Evening Post.

THE GREEKS.

By the arrival of the Queen Mab, at New York, from Havre, and the Topaz at Boston, from Liverpool, accounts have been received, from which it appears that the Greeks have gained further important victories. The following extracts represent their affairs in a prosperous condition.

On the 11th of May, the Greek fleet, commanded by the brave Canaris, who was in the advance guard with a fire-ship, favored by a southerly wind, attacked the Egyptians. Canaris threw himself among them and was so fortunate as to attach himself to one of their frigates—two other fire-ships attached themselves to other vessels, and in this way fire was communicated through the whole fleet. The consequence was the destruction of more than sixty vessels burnt, sunk, and run ashore. It was thought that Ibrahim Pacha perished in this dreadful battle.

In the early part of May, a great battle was fought in the neighborhood of Navarin in which the Greeks were completely victorious. More than 3,000 of their enemy were left dead on the field. A Leghorn letter of May 20, says—"Official accounts of this event have been published at Hydra. Odyssea has been given up to the Greek government.

Odessa, (Russia,) May 19.

The transports, thirteen in number, loaded with provisions and ammunition, destined for the Egyptian fleet, were captured by the Greeks in the port of Mitylene, and sent to Napoli de Romani. It is said that the Greeks have a good understanding with the inhabitants of this island.

Trieste, May 23.

"Letters from Prevesa, dated 28th of April, contain the following particulars relative to the advance of the Seraskier Redschid Pacha against Missolonghi, and the defeat which he sustained at Anatolico, on which occasion 600 Turks were killed or taken prisoners. The Seraskier had set out from Arta with 20,000, or according to some accounts, with no less than 30,000 men, and had already approached Anatolico. Meanwhile daily actions took place with the Greeks, who were retreating, and who had laid waste every thing in their way. In these actions the Turks had the disadvantage, and according to all the accounts, they were already exhausted and destitute of provisions and ammunition when they arrived in the environs of Anatolico. On the 17th April the Greeks attacked with the greatest impetuosity, Redschid Pacha, who was in want of every necessary, and dispersed the whole army; Redschid himself fled to Arta, on which the greater part of the Albanians who had accompanied him deserted him. Among the prisoners brought by the Greeks to Missolonghi, is Selim Bey, nephew to Seraskier. Greek Journals and the Corfu Gazette contain some preliminary accounts of this brilliant affair. The Egyptian expedition, the remainder of which is in Modon, and which reports from different quarters represent as unable to do any thing, is placed by the defeat of the Seraskier in a critical situation, especially as a Greek fleet of 40 sail (as we have before learnt) intercept all supplies from Suda, and has already dispersed one division that sailed for Suda with reinforcements for the Egyptian army. We are consequently impatient for further accounts of the final fate of Ibrahim Pacha.

The Paris Constitutionel of the 9th of June, details the defeat of Redschid Pacha, at the head of 25,000 Albanians, Suliots and others, near Anatolico, by the Greeks; Notas Bozaris, Zangas and Nicetas, were the chiefs who led the christians. On the 16th May it is stated the 'Seraskier' had crossed the district of Utochas, and on the 17th, at day break, was encountered by 12,000 Greeks who covered Anatolico. Nicetas who commanded the van guard, immediately gave the signal for battle, and rushed into the midst of the enemy himself. At three o'clock victory, it is said, crowned the standard of the christians. The Turks, beaten at all points, fled in the road to Arta, leaving 3000 killed on the field of battle, 500 wounded, and two Pachas prisoners; 20 standards and all the Ottoman artillery fell, it is added, into the hands of the Greeks. If this account be true, and it bears every mark of authenticity, the campaign of the sultan this summer has ended in the same disasters that crowned every former attempt against Greece.

Chiloe.—Letters from the Pacific announce that the Island of Chiloe still adheres to Spain. The government of Chili has invited that province to attach itself to the republic; but the governor in reply, says he has communicated the invitation to the people and taken their sense upon it, and they have determined to adhere to Spain. The governor proceeds to remark, "that the governments of Spanish America were feebly organized, and in a state of anarchy—that the cabinets of France and Russia would restore his august monarch to his full powers, and the new world to peace and prosperity." [The Archipelago of Chiloe is a cluster of islands in a large gulf or bay at the south extremity of Chili. It consists of 37 islands, 32 of which are inhabited.—Chiloe, the principal island, is between lat. 42 deg. 13 min. and 43 deg. 47 min. S. and is about 120 miles long. It is separated from the main land by a channel little more than a mile wide.]

Cuba—The London Courier of June 9th, after having mentioned the report of the invasion of Cuba from Mexico, observes—"There would be some danger, we should think, of a project of this kind, if seriously undertaken, producing discussions with the cabinet at Washington, which might ultimately, even branch out into others with our own. Cuba is the Turkey of transatlantic politics, tottering to its fall, and kept from falling only by the struggle of those who contend for the right of catching her in her descent."

PROPOSALS.

For publishing, weekly, in the town of Fayetteville,

A RELIGIOUS NEWSPAPER,

TO BE CALLED THE

North Carolina Telegraph,

CONDUCTED BY

REV. ROBERT H. MORRISON, A. M.

The importance of perodical publications has long been felt and acknowleged By them intelligence is diffused, error corrected, prejudice removed, vice restrained, and virtue cherished, to an extent worthy of regard. As men feel a deep interest in whatever relates to their political rights and temporal prosperity, vehicles of worldly news have, in all civilized countries, been sought with eagerness and supported with liberality.

But as the claims of Jehovah, the interests of the Soul, and the solemnities of Eternity, far surpass in magnitude all other things, it is reasonable to expect that religious publications would rise up, gaining patronage among men and exerting a beneficial influence in forming their characters. Happily the present age is beginning to answer this expectation by a growing anxiety for religious knowledge, and a lovely display of benevolent enterprise. We live at a time when plans for public good are boldly conceived and fearlessly executed. To bless others is becoming the ambition of the highest and the recompense of the lowest. To stop the growth of human misery by opposing the march of human corruption, is now attempted in almost every land. To carry "far as the curse is found" the tidings of peace and the means of purity, unites the strength of a thousand hands, and engages the prayers of ten thousand hearts.

These efforts are not without success. The cause of truth prospers. The kingdom of righteousness advances. The works of darkness give way, and unnumbered triumphs of the gospel promise the approach of better times. But the work is only begun. Millions of the human family are yet covered with darkness, guilt, and pollution. Thousands in our own country know nothing of the way of life.

To Christians the cry for help must be raised. They are the honored instruments by which Christ will set up his kingdom in the world. His standard they are privileged and required to follow, and to do so without dismay, and fight under it without defeat, they must act *in concert*. To secure this they must know their relative strength and movements. In a well-organized army there are watchmen to look out for danger, and messengers to report the acts of each division, and the success of every at empt; so, in the host of the Lord there must be heralds to bear tidings of what is doing, and sentinels to guard against hostile invasions. The army of Christ is not drawn up in one field of battle. It is scattered over the whole earth. Hence the necessity and usefulness of religious papers, by which Christians in every country may know what is effected, what remains to be done, and how to co-operate with each other in doing it. There is no other way in which to make known the wants of every section of the Church, and to insure concentrated and vigorous exertions among the friends of Zion. Accordingly, in all parts of the church, and among all denominations of Christians, such publications are rapidly multiplying and cheerfully supported.

North-Carolina, containing a population of more than six hundred thousand, and many flourishing churches, has *not one such paper*. Why this lamentable deficiency? No state in the union of equal importance and respectability but supports one or more.

The experiment is now to be made, whether the people of our state are willing to patronize such a publication. That they are richly able none will pretend to deny.

The editor of the TELEGRAPH will use every exertion to make it a faithful Journal of religious intelligence, and an impartial advocate of christian doctrine and vital piety. He will have before him a choice selection of the best papers and magazines in this country, and some of the ablest foreign journals, from which he hopes at all times to be able to present an interesting abstract of useful information. He will also be aided by original communications from some of the most distinguished gentleman in this state.

As learning and religion adorn and promote each other, and cannot be separated without mutilating both, the columns of the Telegraph will be filled in part with select literary pieces, designed to increase the knowledge and gratify the taste of all its readers. And as Christians owe many of their dearest privileges to the admirable constitution of our wise and happy government, and are deeply interested in its prosperity, a faithful detail of political events, domestic and foreign, will at all times be given.

Appropriate remarks on Agricultural Improvements and Domestic Economy will occasionally be inserted.

And "last, but not least," the improvement, dignity, and usefulness of the Female Sex will find in the Telegraph a willing and sincere advocate.

The paper will be large, neatly printed, and with the best type. No advertisements will be admitted.

The first number be issued as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers is obtained.

☞ Price Three dollars a year or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if paid in advance.

Fayetteville, July 1, 1825.

*** *Subscriptions received at this office.*

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, August 3.

The election for members to the General Assembly, took place in Granville county last week; the following is the result:

Senate—Wm. M. Sneed,		316 votes.
	James Nuttall,	288
Commons—Nicholas Jones,		931
	John Glasgow,	863
	John C. Taylor,	665

The election will be held in this county, and in most of the counties in the state, on Thursday the 11th instant. The following is a list of the candidates for this county:

Senate—Michael Holt,
Dr. Wm. Montgomery.

Commons—James Mebane,
Wm. M'Cauley,
John Boon,
John Stockard,
James Barbee.

For the town—John Scott.

Milton, July 28.

National Road.—General Bernard, with capt. Poussin, and lieut. Dutton, of the United States engineer corps, reached this place on Saturday last, and, after examining the bridge now in progress over the Dan, set out next morning on their reconnoissance of the National Road. We learn that such a division has been made of the corps as to enable them to examine the different routes on which the president had been memoiralized, so that they will be enabled to make an early report, on which will depend, in a great degree, the ultimate location of the road.—We understand that in point of distance the difference between the three routes will not be as great as had been generally supposed—but which will receive the favorable report of the engineers, as to material and other advantages for the construction of this great National highway, is beyond our conjecture.

Milton Gazette.

Effects of Canal Navigation.—We have understood from an intelligent source, says the Raleigh Register, that flour manufactured on Lake Erie, had been sold at Newbern in this state at $5 50 per bbl. Every one asks how it is possible, that it should be brought so great a distance and be disposed of at such a low price! The answer is *canals*. It is bro't through the famous canal of New York—thence 160 miles down the North River to the city of New-York, and thence by sea to Newbern. The distance from Raleigh to Newbern, is 120 miles—the carriage of a barrel of flour from one place to the other is $2, a much larger sum than is paid for freight from Lake Erie to Newbern, a distance of at least 1200 miles.

Canal Navigation.—We have already mentioned the fact that goods are now imported by merchants of Buffalo, N. York, direct from England. What a striking illustration of the benefits of the grand canal! But even this becomes unimportant when compared with the cheapness of transportation from the great commercial emporium of N. York to different points on the canal on the lakes. Goods are now carried from New-York to Buffalo, upwards of 500 miles, for one dollar and twelve and a half cents per cwt. During the last glorious war with Britain, the transportation of soldiers and munitions of war to the frontiers, was attended with enormous expense besides wearisome and in many instances fatal delays. A single piece of artillery, it has been said cost a thousand dollars, merely for its transportation from the arsenal on the Atlantic to the seat of military operations on the lakes. But now, how much is the face of things altered? An easy and direct high way is opened from the sea into the interior. Should another war with Britain occur, (which heaven forbid) arms and men could at once be conveyed with certainty to almost any point of operation on the frontier. Victory would be easy and sure, because our brave soldiers would have nothing but an opposing enemy to overcome.

British Minister.—The Phæton frigate, Capt. Stewart, sailed from Portsmouth, England, on the 10th June for New-York, having on board the right honorable Charles R. Vaughan, ambassador to the United States.

Dutch Minister.—The Dutch frigate Eagle, arrived at New York July 22 from Amsterdam, brought Baron Bangernan Huygers, charge d'affaires from the kingdom of Holland to the United States.

Saxon Sheep.—An extensive sale of Saxon sheep, imported by Messrs. G. & J. Searle, of Boston, took place near that city on Thursday week. It is stated that the number of competitors for the purchase was large, many of whom were from the neighboring states. The price for which the sheep were sold shows the high estimation in which they are held. The highest price given for a single sheep was four hundred and fifty dollars. Another was sold for four hundred and twenty-five dollars, and the average price of the whole, including lambs, we understand, was near a hundred and sixty dollars each. The purchasers were mostly, if not all, gentlemen experienced in the raising of sheep, and well acquainted with their value. It may be presumed, therefore, that these choice animals, distributed throughout the country, will, in the course of a few years, have a material effect in improving the quality of our flocks.

The Brandywine.—A letter from Washington states that this frigate, lately launched, "is fitting with all despatch, to carry the good Lafayette to France. Her masts are now in, and lower rigging all on. She will be complete to receive him in less than a month. Her officers will be the oldest in service of every grade now in the United States."

Fire at Hudson.—Between the hours of 8 and 9 o'clock in the evening of the 19th ult. an alarming fire broke out in the city of Hudson, N. Y. and before it could be checked consumed upwards of twenty fine houses. Two of these were extensive and valuable manufactories. The loss of property has not been estimated, nor is it known how the fire originated.

The New York Commercial Advertiser says—"The Chancellor, we understand, has directed the titles of *honor* and *esquire* to be stricken out of proceedings in his court. We were at one time inclined to think, in common with some of the members of the bar, that this was a matter falling within the maxim, *de minimis non curat lex* Upon further reflection the measure strikes us in a different light. The titles, referred to, are at least unmeaning and frivolous, if not anti-republican, and the example, thus set, by one filling the high office of chancellor, will go far towards their annihilation among those in humbler stations. No one can have forgotten the formidable column of *esq*'s which some time ago appeared in the American—enough to convince even Miss Wright herself, that with all our republicanism, and in spite of the express prohibition of our federal constitution, we are still a title-loving people."

The gallant and distinguished Columbian General Devereux, who not long since visited this country, on his way to Europe, has by an order from the Austrian government, been arrested while travelling in Italy, and confined a close prisoner at Venice. The reason said to be assigned for the arrest was, that he had fought with Bolivar against Old Spain. He is a subject of Great Britain and a citizen of Columbia and the United States, and was travelling, it appears, under a passport from the latter government, when the arrest was made. It will indeed be strange, if three such powerful governments cannot have influence enough to obtain his release.

Alex. Gazette.

Cotton Shoe Thread.—Cotton thread is said to be superior to flax for shoes. It is slow to rot, swells and distends by moisture more than flax thread; and hence the seams well closed by it never rip. Its use is recommended to all the sons of St. Crispin.

Something New.—A few evenings ago, the Auburn state prison, N. Y. (famed as the strongest and best regulated prison in the United States) was, it is said, visited by a thief, or gang of thieves, who effected an entrance in the dark, into almost the heart of the prison. It appears they made their way into the tailors' and shoe makers' shops, seized upon several articles of clothing, &c. &c. and retired with the booty without molestation. It is a wonder, while they were about it, they did not deliver their 400 companions in the "*donjon keep.*"

The following humorous sketch of state troubles is taken from the National Ægis, of Worcester:

Massachusetts in Trouble.—There is now a correspondence going on between the executive of this state and that of New-Hampshire and Connecticut, in reference to the settlement of the boundary lines between this and those two states.

A few years since the good people of Connecticut took it into their heads that Massachusetts was too large, and their own territory too small, and they forthwith proceeded to put things to rights by cutting off a slice of this state, and adding it to Connecticut. The prospect of success which accompanied the exertions of our southern neighbours, has proved an inducement for the legislature of New-Hampshire to see if there is some limb on her north side that wants amputating. Commissioners have been appointed already to enter into an examination of the affair. No doubt the result of their counsel will be like Connecticut, to take a piece.

Rhode Island, thinking the necessity of an enlargement of her person greater than either New Hampshire or Connecticut, and unwilling to pursue the ordinary but tardy process of adjustment by treaty, proposes to sue poor Massachusetts, and attach the whole of the ancient Nipmuc country. This is spunk in good earnest. There is but one alternative in this state, that is, to emigrate to the west, or to be eaten up by her hungry neighbors.

Effects of Temperance.—We find, from the registers of the society of Friends, or Quakers, that as a consequence of their temperance, one half of those that are born live to the age of forty seven years, whereas, Dr. Price tells us, that of the general population of London, half that are born live only 2¼ years! Among the Quakers, 1 in 10 arrives at 80 years of age; of the general population of London, only 1 in 40. Never did a more powerful argument support the practice of temperance and virtue.

[*Medical Intelligencer.*

EXTREME WARM WEATHER.

Hartford, Con. July 18.—Such excessive hot weather has prevailed during the last week, as has rarely if ever been experienced by our oldest inhabitants. During Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, the thermometer ranged from 96 to 102 degrees in the shade. On Monday, most of the laboring people were compelled to quit their work, and our farmers, out of humanity or self-interest, probably a little of both, permitted the horse and the ox to remain undisturbed at home.

Salem, July 13.—Terrible weather—some glasses in the shade are as high as 104. Several gentlemen who have been in Mocha, where, for many days, the thermometer stood from 102 to 108, say they never felt the heat more oppressive there.

Newburyport, July 12.—The weather yesterday and the day before was oppressively hot. The thermometer stood at 95 on Sunday and 98 on Monday.

Dover, N. H. July 12.—On Sunday last, at 3 o'clock, P. M. the thermometer in the shade, stood at 97, one degree higher, we believe, than it had stood before this season. [In one place it stood at upwards of a hundred.] On Monday, at noon, the thermometer stood at 94—At 2 P. M. at 99, under the shade of a tree.

Portland, Me. July 11.—The weather, on Sunday, was unusually hot and oppressive—about 2 o'clock the mercury in the thermometer rose to 93, and continued at that height almost the whole afternoon, and at sunset 91. In the evening there was much sharp lightning, and about 10 o'clock a smart shower.

New Bedford, July 12.—Our thermometer stood at 90 degrees yesterday (Monday) morning before sunrise; about noon the mercury rose to 95 in the shade, and varied very little from that point till sunset.

New Haven, July 11.—On Sunday at three o'clock, P. M. the thermometer stood at 90 degrees exposed to a free current of air, and unaffected by any other cause than the heat of the atmosphere. At 3 o'clock this day, (Monday,) the thermometer stood at 92 degrees.

New York, July 23.—There were twenty five cases of sudden death in this city yesterday, most of which were in consequence of drinking cold water. This forenoon, we understand, there were five or six deaths from the same cause. The weather continues intensely hot, without any appearance of its moderating.

Philadelphia, July 23.—Besides the accounts which we have daily received of the fatal effects of heat on men, on horses, and on fish, we yesterday learned that even some of the feathered tribe have become its victims. The swallows which inhabit the large ship house at the navy yard, are daily dropping down dead among the workmen below. This curious and uncommon incident, induced one of the officers to ascertain the temperature by means of a thermometer.

In the commandant's office, 98 degrees.

In the ship house near the roof, 106 degrees. *Press.*

The Weather.—We do not recollect to have experienced, during any former summer, so long a continuance of extreme hot weather, nor is it within our recollection, on any former year, that the heat was so generally felt over the continent.

There is one thing remarkable in the heat of this summer, the greatest intensity has been felt to the north and east of us.

Heretofore gentlemen from the south sought a refuge from the oppressiveness of the sun's rays, by a trip to some of those fashionable places of resort between the lakes and Boston, but now if they wish to avoid heat, they must stay at home, and regale themselves under their own southern foliage.

The late excessive heat is said to have occasioned the death of multitudes fish in Concord river, Mass. Such an instance, it is stated, occurred in the same place about forty years since.

Heat.—The weather, notwithstanding heavy and repeated showers of rain, continues warm and disagreeable. The mercury ranges generally from 80 to 90°. In New York it has been as high as 96: and in Baltimore on Thursday it stood at 98°. The northern papers continue to publish the deaths of persons caused by heat and cold water: and we have counted more than seventy which have occurred in Boston, New York and Philadelphia in the course of a single week. *Pet. Intel.*

In New-York, during the week ending on the 16th inst. there were *one hundred and ninety seven deaths!* Of these 92 were men; 34 women; 36 boys, and 35 girls. It is said that in the grave yard of the Roman Catholic Cathedral, there were 26 interments in one day last week. Thirty-three of the number of deaths were from drinking cold water, a considerable number from apoplexy, inflammation of the brain, &c. making nearly sixty sudden deaths.

From the National Intelligenger.

We have been amused at the sort of exultation with some of the newspapers announce the degre of heat in their vicinity during the late (and we are constrained to add, present) warm weather; much as if they were speaking of an extraordinary production of nature, or an extraordinary birth, and were about to add to it the exclamation, "beat this who can?" An Edenton N. C. paper stated that "on Saturday week the thermometer in the shade was up to 102." The Yates Republican replies: That's *nothing*. A thermometer in the shade, in this village, [Penn Yan] stood at 106, on Sunday last at 12 o'clock." The following paragraph from the People's Friend, printed at Little Falls, is in another taste:

"The extreme heat of the weather for a few days past is beyond what we recollect to have previously known in this country. It seemed as if the course of nature herself was changed, and we were doomed to undergo all the fervor of the Torrid Zone. On Monday, the mercury in Farenheit stood at *one hundred and one* degrees in the shade. Such is the temperature which the bard of Avon must have had in mind, when he makes Faulconbridge cry out in King John:

"Now, by my life, this day grows wondrous hot—
Some fiery devil hovers in the sky!"

Extraordinary Munificence.

A paragraph has lately gone the round of the papers announcing that a gentleman of Virginian had emancipated *upwards of eighty slaves*, and chartered a vessel to send them at his own expense, to Hayti; but without giving the name of the author of so distinguished an act of munificence. We think it due to justice to supply this deficiency, and to add the following facts which have been communicated to us by gentlemen familiar with them, as well as by Captain Russell, one of the owners of the brig Hannah and Elizabeth, of Baltimore, the vessel chartered.

The gentleman, who has thus distinguished himself, is Mr. David Minge, of Charles City county, living near Sandy Point, James river. Capt. Russel informs, that there were put on board the Hannah and Elizabeth, eighty seven colored people of different ages from 3 months to forty years; being all the slaves which Mr. M. owned except two old men, whom he had likewise manumitted, but who being past service he retains and supports them. The value of these negroes, at the prices now going, might be estimated at about twenty-six thousand dollars—and Mr. Minge expended previous to their embarkation, 1200 dollars in purchasing ploughs, hoes, iron and other articles of husbandry for them, besides providing them with several suits of clothes to each, provisions, groceries, cooking utensils and every thing which he supposed they might require for their comfort during the passage and for their use after their arrival out—He also paid 1,600 dollars for the charter of the vessel.

But Mr. Minge's munificence does not end here—On the bank of the river, as they were about to go on board, he had a peck of dollars brought down, and calling them all around him, under a tree, distributed the hoard among them in such sums and under such regulations that each individual did, or would, receive seven dollars. By this provision Mr. M. calculated that his emigrants would be enabled to commence the cultivation of the soil immediately after their arrival, without being dependent on President Boyer for any favor whatever, unless the permission to improve the government lands might be so considered.

Mr. Minge is about 24 or 25 years of age, unmarried, and unincumbered in every respect; possesses an ample fortune, and has received the benefits of a collegiate education at Harvard university. He assigned no other motive for having freed his slaves, and for his subsequent acts of generosity toward them, than that he conceived it would be doing a service to his country to send them out of it; that they had all been good servants, but that he was rich enough without them.

We have heard of splendid sacrifices at the shrine of philanthropy; aged men on quitting the stage of mortal existence have bequeathed large endowments to public charities, and princely legacies to religious and moral institutions. But where shall we find an instance of the kind attributable to a man of Mr. Minge's age? The case we believe is without a parallel.—*Nat. Int.*

From the Elizabeth City Star.

We learn by the Edenton Gazette of the first inst. that governor Burton and the members of the board of internal improvement, accompanied by the state engineer, had arrived there on their way to Roanoke island, for the purpose of viewing the scite for the proposed Inlet at the foot of Albemarle Sound. And since their return, we have understood, that they all speak in very favourable terms of the undertaking, and have no doubt of its success, if the plan proposed by the engineer could meet with such encouragement as it ought to receive from the legislature of the state. From the talents and experience of Mr. Fulton, whose life has been spent in the study and practice of civil engineering, we are induced to give great weight to his opinions, and to believe that there can be no doubt of the success of the proposed work. In corroboration of this opinion it may be remarked, that the surveys, plans and views of Mr. Fulton, have been seen and approved by a board of the United States' engineers: so that we may safely pronounce, that we have as strong an assurance as men can have of the practicability of any undertaking. But from the false notions of policy, as well as economy, which have prevailed in our assembly for some years, and particularly among some of the members from this quarter, we must express our despair of seeing any effort made to open an inlet at the foot of Albemarle Sound, until the subject is taken up and discussed at home. For we are inclined to believe, that the desire of retaining their seats will be a much stronger incentive to duty than a sense of public good. Indeed from the experience of several years, we are forced to declare the belief, that the views of the members from this section of the state are much more contracted than from any other quarter. In truth, too many who go there have no idea of legislation beyond guarding a few ragged bills in the treasury box. If we would render ourselves independent, and improve those resources which a bountiful Providence has given us, a new course of policy must be adopted—wiser councils must prevail.

DIED,

On the 8th ult. in Marion, Twigg's county, Georgia, *William Henry M'Gehee*, aged 20 years, a native of North Carolina. His parents live on Dan river, N. Carolina. *Geo. Jour.*

*** The annual meeting of the Orange County Bible Society will be held at the Presbyterian Church in this place, on Tuesday the 16th instant, at three o'clock, P. M.

Aug. 1. 85—

FLAX SEED.

THE subscriber will give Eighty Cents cash per bushel for Flax Seed, delivered at his mill, or at the store of David Yarbrough or Wm. Kirkland & Son.

William Picket.

Aug. 1. 85—tf

NATHANIEL J. PALMER,
Attorney at Law,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced the practice of the law, and will attend the courts of Randolph, Chatham, Guilford and Orange counties. Business entrusted to his care will be promptly and diligently attended to. He may generally be found, while not attending the courts, at the Hillsborough Book Store.

Aug. 1. 85—tf

BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY.

Charles L. Cooley & Co.

HAVING commenced the Boot and Shoe making business, in the room directly above the Hillsborough Book-Store, design carrying it on in all its various branches. Having on hand, and intending to keep a constant supply of the best materials, and to have their work done in the best manner and at the shortest notice, they hope they shall be able to please those who may favour them with their custom. Those disposed to make trial of their work are invited to call.

Aug. 1. 85—

NOTICE.

ALL persons who are in arrears for Post-Office accounts, will do well to call and pay them, and save costs, as no longer indulgence will be given.

☞ Those in arrears need not expect any farther credit for postage, until all arrearages are paid up.

R. L. Cook, *P. M.*

Aug. 1. 85—3w

A CARD.

J. AYKROYD respectfully informs the citizens of Hillsborough, that he has recommenced his Music Tuition, and will feel grateful for the patronage he may receive.

Aug. 3. 85—

WRITTEN IN AN ALBUM.

For me, oh world! no chaplet weave.
Thy frowns I fear not, and believe
Thy wintry smiles, thy summer glow,
Deceptive as retiring snow,
For me thy grandeur's all too high.
Then not for me thy chaplet weave,
For all thy pleasures but deceive.

Let *Beauty*, with its eyes of fire,
With maddening love the gay inspire;
Let *War* in panoply array'd,
Unsheath the Chieftain's ready blade;
Let *Glory* rear its plumed crest,
And dazzle with its glitt'ring vest;
Yet not for me thy chaplet weave,
Thy smiles are false—thy hopes deceive.

Let the full cup of *Pleasure* teem
With draught's from fair Calypso's stream;
Which shrouds the soul's immortal flame,
Beneath the brute's degraded frame;
Though fair the flowers that here entice,
All, all too costly in their price;
Such chaplets therefore do not weave,
The flowers decay—the draughts deceive.

Nor weave for me *Ambition's* wreath,
It is the bloody meed of death;
Asp-like, foul murder nestles there,
Entwined with folds of grim despair.
And oh! weave not the wreath that binds
The brows of sordid, selfish minds,
Like these entwine no wreath for me,
They show too much, oh world, of thee.

Nor the bright wreath of *Riches* twine,
Dug from Golconda's purest mine;
Nor dazzling stones, that proudly gem
An empire's envied diadem
No—twine for me the *Christian's* crown,
Be virtue still my best renown—
And let the wreath that decks my brow
From pure Religion's branches grow.

ECONOMY OF THE EYES.

Observations bo Dr. Kitchiner.

Without spectacles all the other working tools of most artists, soon after their 40th year, would be almost useless.

At that precious period of life, when genius begins to wait upon judgment, the persevering student would no longer be able to enjoy the fruits of the labors of his predecessors, or to preserve the produce of his own for the benefit of posterity.

The accomplished artist, almost as soon as he acquires his art, would be incapable of pursuing it—the seeds of perfection which he has been industriously cultivating during the first period of life, would very soon after cease to be productive, and, but for the eye-invigorating art of the optician, his latter days would be melancholy and forlorn.

It is hoped that, by a little attention to the following pages, that all who can hear may be enabled to procure positively such glasses as are most proper for them.

Every body is in want of such information, because nobody has given it—therefore, I have endeavored to render it as easily attainable, as it is universally desirable, by communicating it in such plain terms that every body may understand.

The choice of spectacles is one of of those acts which cannot be properly performed by proxy—the sight cannot be perfectly suited, unless

"Every eye negotiate for itself."

This is so absolutely true, that not only one person cannot choose for another—but one eye has very little notion what glass will be best even for its own brother, so extremely does the left eye occasionally differ from the right.

No faculty of man varies more in its nature, or is susceptible of so high a degree of improvement and refinement by art, as the sense of sight. The highest degrees of its discriminating power are acquired slowly and imperceptibly.

From organic imperfection and neglect of cultivation, many people passed through life who (it may be said, comparitively,) never see—i.e. whose eyes never have the faculty of accurately appreciating either form—or color:—to very few indeed it is given to perfectly perceive and pourtray both.

There cannot be a more evident of the general defects in the people's sight, than the general acceptance of capricious and unreasonable fashions, which appear to be prevalent, in proportion that they are in direct opposition to all the principles of good taste, and which, to a fine eye, are frequently frightful, and absolutely painful to behold.

From the different modes of coloring of different artists, I suppose that the eyes of no two painters feel exactly the same impression of colors—and objects appear of different colors accordingly as they are illuminated with different lights.

"The mole's dim curtain, and the lynx's beam," do not differ more extremely than does the sight of different persons—and of the same persons at different ages.

The peculiar conformation of the eyes, differs quite as much in different persons, as the construction of their noses; it is just as impossible to guess exactly what spectacles will best suit the sight of another person, as it is to tell what tones are most delightful to his ear, or what tastes are most delicious to his tongue.

Nothing can be more erroneous than the common notion, that there is an invariable rule that a certain form of glass is calculated for a certain age. No rule has more exceptions; but this vulgar error has been productive of great and irremediable injury to the eyes of thousands."

There could not be more a more useful charity, than that of providing proper spectacles for the poor.

The best glasses, set in single-jointed steel frames, may be purchased, wholesale, at the rate of 18 shillings per dozen pair;—if a single jointed frame is fastened round the head with a riband, it may be kept on, almost as steadily and comfortably as a double-jointed frame.

For the small sum of eighteen pence, the benevolent may enjoy the gratifying reflection of giving an industrious workman the power of long continuing his labor with undiminishing ability, and of earning a subsistence to extreme old age.

In no way can so much good be with so little money!

"Qui Visum, Vitamulat."

The greatest part of the disorders of the eyes of poor people who are upwards of forty five years of age, are occasioned by their straining their sight for the want of spectacles, or by looking through bad glasses, or those of a focus not suitable to their eyes. I hope when this is considered by the overseers of the poor, the district societies for bettering the condition of the poor, and the patrons of the eye infirmaries, that they will make the distribution of spectacles a part of their bounty

Symptoms of the eyes requiring spectacles to read with.

The natural decay of the sight commences, in common eyes, very soon after "the meridian of life," which, according to those who train men for athletic exercises, and according to Dr. Jameson, is about our twenty-eight—according to others, about our thirty-fifth year.

"The chrystaline humour is clear and transparent like water, till about the twenty fifth or thirtieth year of our age, when it begins to become a little yellow towards the centre, which yellowness grows gradually deeper and deeper, and extends more and more towards the surface, insomuch that Dr. Petit found that the chrystaline of a man eighty one years old, resembled two pieces of beautiful yellow amber."—*Dr Porterfield on the eye.* 1759. 8vo. *vol.* i. *p.* 229.

The commencement and progress of the deterioration of the sight, depends upon the health of the individual, upon the original formation of the eye, and how it has been used.

Some eyes, at thirty years of age, require the aid of art as much as others do at fifty, while the sight of some persons continues almost as perfect at fifty as it was at thirty.

The average period of the eyes requiring spectacles to read with, is about the forty-fifth year.

Nature has decreed, that, soon after our fortieth year, the most perfect eyes shall no longer retain the privilege she gives to youth, of the power of adjusting them to see distinctly at different distances; this range of accommodation diminishes gradually, till it fails almost entirely—those to whom it is given to continue to discern distant things distinctly, no longer see those which are near distinctly.

Very few persons past the age of forty, can see quite so well by candle light, as they could before that age—those who can, will generally find that there is a small degree of shortness in their sight, which is the cause of their possessing that advantage longer than persons in general do—if they will try that very shallow concave which is called by opticians, "No. 0. concave," or "half a number"—they will find it gives a decided outline to distant objects which they never saw defined sharply before.

However, people who do not use their eyes for minutely examining near, or for accurately delineating distant objects, are quite unconscious of the finer perceptions of a fine and cultivated eye, and are equally insensible to the smaller gradations of the deterioration of their sight, and happily suppose that "they have a good eye," while, as Beatrice says,

'They can see a church by day light.'

The are some symptoms too evident even for the self-love of the weakest and the vainest to mistake, by which all persons will easily perceive when they really require the assistance of spectacles.

The first indication of the eye beginning to be impaired by age, is that, when you wish to read a small print, you are obliged to remove it further from your eyes than you have been accustomed to do, and desire the aid of plenty of light; and, on looking at a near object, it becomes confused, and appears to have a kind of mist before it, and letters of a book run one into another, or appear double, &c. and, by candle light, you catch yourself holding a book, &c. close behind the candle, and that you begin to admire the ingenuity of the gentleman who invented snuffers.

You will begin to feel the absolute necessity of using glasses, when you want to read a small print by candle light for twelve months before you require their assistance by day light.

If you obstinately strive against nature, and barbarously refuse your eyes that assistance from art, which will enable you to see with great ease, but without which you cannot see without great difficulty, you will act as absurdly as if you refused to eat when hungry, or to sit down when you are tired, and will soon strain and weaken your sight, which will receive more injury in a few months by such forced exertion, than it would in years, if assisted by proper glasses, which render vision easy.

However, some people seem to be about as unwilling to acknowledge this truth, as they are to confess that they do not feel quite so frisky at forty-five as they did at twenty-five.

The common objection which people make to put on spectacles is, that "if they once begin to wear them, they are afraid they can never leave them off again. This is true enough; but why should they, if by such aid their sight is relieved and preserved, and they are enabled to see easily and distinctly, and when they attempt to read without, their eyes ache, their head aches, and every bit of 'em aches.

A man afflicted with incurable lameness, who cannot move without crutches, would act just as wisely in refusing to avail himself of them because he can never hope to walk again without.

"Timely assistance from glasses will ease the eyes, and in some degree check their tendency to grow flatter; whereas, if they be not assisted in time, the flatness will be considerably increased, and the eyes be weakened by the efforts they are compelled to exert; all delay is dangerous, and the longer those who feel the want of assistance, defer the use of spectacles, the more they will increase the failure of their eye."—*Adams on Vision* 1792. 8vo *p.* 109.

"The change in the conformation of the eyes, which renders spectacles useful seems to be one of those which nature has designed to take place at a particular period of life, and to which there is no gradual approach through the preceding course of life. A person for instance, at forty, sees an object distinctly, and at the same distance that he did at twenty. When he draws near to fifty, the change I have spoken of commonly comes on, and obliges him, in a short time, to wear spectacles—As it proceeds, he is under the necessity of using others of a higher power. But instead of supposing that his sight is gradually becoming worse, from a natural process, he attributes the increase of the defect in it, to his too early and frequent use of glasses. Upon the whole, I should draw this inference from what has been said, that—no person whose sight begins to grow long, ought to be in the least prevented from enjoying the immediate advantage which spectacles will afford him, by the fear that they will ultimately injure his eyes."—*Dr. Wells on Vision, p.* 23.

The Liverpool Mercury of the 27th May, contains a review of C. J Ingersoll, esqr.'s oration before the American philosophical society; and after many quotations and some animated praises of the orator and his country, concludes by transcribing the following complimentary article from the Edinburg Observer.

STATE OF AMERICA.

In forty years the Americans have quadrupled their population, and stretched their territory from the waters of the Ohio and Mississippi to the Pacific. They have assumed, as if by instinct, a mighty system of private law; a bold precision of diplomacy; a large code of commerce and national interests. They have taken the lead in vigour of improvement and practical science. Mendicity is almost unknown; the demand of labour is immense, and its rewards abundant. Church dissentions are heard of only in the history of foreigners; slavery itself, the plague spot of human society, is fast verging to decay. Agriculture, the machanic arts and manufactures are advancing with mighty strides. The bowels of the Alleghanies are pouring forth their treasures of iron, coal, and lead; and the huge western Savannahs, trodden a little while ago only by the bison, the cougar, or the wolf, are echoing the noises of forges, looms, and bloomeries. Since 1808, the export trade of the union has advanced from twenty-three millions of dollars, to more than eighty millions. Their tonnage amounts to more than a a million and a half; being nearly a treble increase since the beginning of the present century. In the Hudson alone, the number of merchant vessels is at this hour nearly equal, and twelve years ago was much superior to the whole shipping of Scotland. Their steam vessels almost double in numerical amount, and far surpass in tonnage and velocity, the vapour ships of Britain.

Before the extent of their canals, the efforts of the modern world shrink into insignificance; nay, the mighty ways and anqueducts of imperial Rome herself are brought into hazardous comparison. The numbers is at least twenty; and the greatest length stretches to three hundred and sixty miles. Yet the hugest of these majestics ducts, was accomplished at the sole charge of a state of little more than a single million of inhabitants.—The navy of the union amounts to more than twenty ships of the line, besides numerous frigates and gun boats. And the whole of this enormous mass of vigor, wealth and population, is securely defended by a standing army of little more than five thousand men. Nor are there any internal taxes; any hateful pryings into income or domestic privacy. The provincial governments alone levy a direct impost of about a dollar on each inhabitant. This is to be a free people. This it is to have sprung from the bosom of the British empire, like Pallas from the brain o Jove, full grown and armed in proof. Do we turn sick at these advances? The mutual trade of the U. S. and British empire now exceeds fifty millions of dollars; an amount quite equal to the trade of the republic with all the rest of the globe. And is this any food for jealousy? It is as it ought to be, the strongest cement of friendship. We rejoice in this growing up of freedom and power in the fierce solitudes of the western world. We glory in this living bulwark against the worse than pagan incursions of legitimate fanaticism. We look forward with joy to the illustrious period, when the growing tide of population shall have fully fertilized the barbarity of the western wilderness; and a mighty race, one in sentiment, one in virtue, one in interest, speaking in no more than a double tongue, shall be busied in lighting up and transmitting the lamp of knowledge, without interruption, from the wolve's dens of "Oonalaska," to the internal fires of Horn.

The following interesting relation is from the Memoirs of Madame de Genlis. Madame de Rochefort, daughter of the Marquis of St. Ponen and sister of Madame de Belincour, entertained an affection for her cousin the Count de Rochefort, and was beloved in return, but was compelled by her father to take monastic vows at the age of seventeen. She was extremely unhappy during the two first years of her profession, but at last became perfectly resigned to her fate; she was thirty years old when I arrived at Origny, and an excellent person. She spoke to me often of her sister, Madame de Belincour, whom she loved tenderly, and from whom once a year she received little presents, which delighted the nuns—sugar, coffee, wool, and silk for embroidering. Madame de Rochefort, on the other hand, sent her all sorts of work, done with the care and perfection of which nuns alone seem to be capable. Madame de Rochefort made me promise that when I went to Paris, I would request Madam de Belincour to demand permission of the archbishop to authorize her for the benefit of her health to pass three or four months with her family; that is to say, with her beloved sister—a permission seldom refused to a person of the age and station of Madame de Belincour, and for persons who were no longer young. I found means to interest M. and Madame de Belincour, in favor of Madame de Rochefort, and they invited her to come.—She passed four months at Belincour, of which three glided by in peace and happiness; but M. de Belincour one day carried her to the house of a young peasant girl named Nicole, whom he had given away in marriage four years before. This picture of the rustic union and perfect felicity of Nicole, in the midst of her happy family, and surrounded by her three infants, and her young husband, and her father and mother, recalled to the mind of the unfortunate nun her first love, and hopes of happiness gone beyond return! And while every one was contemplating with pleasure that interesting spectacle—she fainted. The thought was to her a death-wound—She fell rapidly into a mortal consumption, and never returned to her covent! Her father who, doubtless for his punishment, still lived, came to carry his dying daughter into Auvergne, to an estate, where, shortly after, she expired in his arms!

"It has often been remarked, that in sickness there is no hand like a woman's hand, no heart like a woman's heart; and there is not.—A man's heart may swell with unutterable sorrow, and apprehension may rend his mind; yet place him by the sick couch, and in the shadow rather than the light of the sad lamp that watches it; let him have to count over the long dull hour of night, and wait, alone and sleepless, the struggle of the grey dawn in the chamber of suffering; let him be appointed to this ministry even for the sake of the brother of his heart, or the father of his being, and his grosser nature, even where it is most perfect, will tire; his eye will close, and his spirit grow impatient of the dreary task; and though love and anxiety remain undiminished, his mind will own to itself a creeping in of irresistible selfishness, which indeed he may be ashamed of and struggle to reject, but which, despite of his efforts, remains to characterize his nature, and prove, in one instance, at least, his manly weakness. But see a mother, a sister, or a wife, in his place. The woman feels no weariness and owns no recollection, of self. In silence and in depth of night she dwells, not only passively, but so far as the qualified term may express our meaning, joyously. Her ear acquires a blind man's instinct, as from time to time it catches the slightest stir, or whisper, or breath of the now more than-ever loved, one who lies under the hand of human affliction. Her step, as in obedience to an impulse or a signal, would not waken an insect; if she speaks, her accents are a soft echo of natural harmony, most delicious to the sick man's ear, conveying all that sound can convey of pity, comfort, and devotion; and thus, night after night, she tends him like a creature sent from a higher world, when all earthly watchfulness has failed—*her* eye never winked, *her* mind never palled, *her* nature, that at all other times is weakness, now gaining a superhuman strength and magnanimity; herself forgotten, and her sex alone predominant."

[From the Frederick (Md.) Examiner.]

We are glad to find that some of the citizens of the lower sections of this state, have openly denounced the manner of electioneering, which has been pursued for years past. Their example we hope will be followed not only by Frederick, but by every other county in the state—or it is realy time that the disreputable and demoralizing practice of *treating, begging*, &c. should be put down. It is disrespectful to voters, because it is calculated to make impressions unfavorable to their integrity. Every man in this country should be left to the free exercise of his political opiniona—and every voter should indignantly frown at the candidate who would attempt to purchase a vote with a gill of whiskey or otherwise.

One day Mr. Curran said to father O'Leary, the well known Roman catholic priest, 'reverend father, I wish you were St. Peter.' 'And why, counsellor, would you wish that I was St. Peter?' asked O'Leary. 'Because, reverend father, in that case you would have the keys of heaven and could let me in.' 'By my honor and conscience, counsellor,' replied the divine, 'it would be better for you that I had the keys of the other place, for then I could let you out.' Curran enjoyed the joke, which he admitted had a good deal of reason in it.

'There is nothing which more denotes a great mind than the abhorrence of envy and detraction.